they attach themſelves to air, the repulſion between the particles of water electrified, joins with the natural repulſion of the air, to force its particles to a greater diſtance, whereby the triangles are dilated, and the air riſes, carrying up with it the water.

20. If the particles of water bring with them portions of *both ſorts* of fire, the repulſion~~s~~ of the particles of air is ſtill more ſtrengthened and increaſed, and the triangles farther enlarged.

21. One particle of air may be ſurrounded by twelve particles of water of equal ſize with itſelf, all in contact with it; and by more added to thoſe.

22. Particles of air thus loaded would be drawn nearer together by the mutual attraction of the particles of water, did not the fire, common or electrical, aſſiſt their repulſion.

23. If air thus loaded be compreſſed by adverſe winds, or by being driven againſt mountains, &c. or condenſed by taking away the fire that aſſiſted it in expanding; the triangles contract, the air with its water will deſcend as a dew; or, if the water ſurrounding one particle of air comes in contact with the water ſurrounding another, they coaleſce and form a drop, and we have rain.

24. The ſun ſupplies (or ſeems to ſupply) common fire to all vapours, whether raiſed from earth or ſea.

25. Thoſe vapours which have both common and electrical fire in them, are better ſupported, than thoſe which have only common fire in them. For when vapours riſe

into the coldeſt region above the earth, the cold will not diminiſh the electrical fire, if it doth the common.

26. Hence clouds formed by vapours raiſed from freſh waters within land, from growing vegetables, moiſt earth, &c. more ſpeedily and eaſily depoſite their water, having but little electrical fire to repel and keep the particles ſeparate. So that the greateſt part of the water raiſed from the land is let fall on the land again; and winds blowing from the land to the ſea are dry; there being little uſe for rain on the ſea, and to rob the land of its moiſture, in order to rain on the ſea, would not appear reaſonable.

27. But clouds formed by vapours raiſed from the ſea, having both fires, and particularly a great quantity of the electrical, ſupport their water ſtrongly, raiſe it high, and being moved by winds may bring it over the middle of the broadeſt continent from the middle of the wideſt ocean.

28. How theſe ocean clouds, ſo ſtrongly ſupporting their water, are made to depoſite it on the land where 'tis wanted, is next to be conſidered.

29. If they are driven by winds againſt mountains, thoſe mountains being leſs electrified attract them, and on contact take away their electrical fire (and being cold, the common fire alſo;) hence the particles cloſe towards the mountains and towards each other. If the air was not much loaded, it only falls in dews on the mountain tops and ſides, forms ſprings, and deſcends to the vales in rivulets, which united make larger ſtreams and rivers. If much loaded, the electrical fire is at once taken from the

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